



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

One should not infer from these criticisms that the book is not worth reading. The author has accomplished what he set out to do, that is, to write a readable account of daily life in ancient Athens, which should be free from archaisms of English style and, at the same time, be reasonably true to the facts in our possession.

OLIVER M. WASHBURN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Plato: The Apology and Crito. Edited by ISAAC FLAGG. New York: American Book Co., 1907.

In his introduction Professor Flagg discusses in an interesting manner the meaning of dialectic and Socrates' employment of it. The biographies of both Socrates and Plato are relegated to the index, which is a distinctive feature of this edition. It treats with some fulness all the proper names, as well as terms and phrases pertaining to Athenian law and other antiquities, e. g., βουλή, αἵρεῖν, together with "certain words characteristic of Plato's mode of expression or of the simple Socratic doctrines enunciated in the dialogues," and needing further elucidation than can be afforded in footnotes. To these are added a number of words which appear in idioms or demand close and repeated observation on the part of the student, e. g., ἀλλά, μέλλειν, μή, πάσχειν. The articles on δαιμόνιος, δικαστής, δίκη, εἰδέναι, and λόγος are particularly full. Long quantities are indicated in the lemmata. To include, however, such words as μοχθηρία, ποίημα, πονηρία, where the terms are simply defined in a word, is, perhaps mistakenly, to encourage the pupil to substitute the index for his lexicon.

Grammatical references are not found in the notes and very sparingly in the index. To those on p. 188 should be added B. 569. 2.

The notes on each paragraph begin with a helpful summary of the thought in lucid and picturesque English. Professor Flagg's interpretation of πέπεισμαι 37A as "I am determined" (see note on 37B and index s. v. πείθω, end), seems questionable; cf. GMT. 685.

The typography of the volume leaves much to be desired. Besides numerous misprints, there is an excessive number of broken types, frequently so badly broken as to render the letter absolutely illegible.

JOSEPH WILLIAM HEWITT

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
Middletown, Connecticut